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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

The Mob-Cap;

OR

MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Continued.

The visit was soon returned, and if Clara admired her new friend before, she was now completely fascinated. She "saw the white rising of her hands upon the harp," and heard the mellow tone of a voice tuned to the sweetest modulation of art. The rich furniture, the superb curtains, the paintings in massy gilt frames, seemed to her unaccustomed eye, equal to oriental splendour, and Mrs. Clifton some eastern enchantress, presiding over the scene, with more than magic power. Edward Stanley was passionately fond of music. He had never heard it in such perfection But there was a charm in Mrs. Clifton's conversation even superior to her music. It was full of spirit, sensibility, enthusiasm and refinement. Then its perfect *adaptedness* to all around her! Every one talked better with her than with any one else, and felt when they quitted her society, that they had never been so agreeable before; confessing at the same time, that they had never met with any one half so pleasing as herself. She certainly did flatter a little, that is, she told very pleasant truths, with a most bewitching smile, and another thing, which perhaps was the great secret of her attraction, she seemed completely to forget herself, in her interest for those around her.

It is very certain Mrs. Stanley's family thought more of their new neighbor that night, than their old ones. Even Edward forgot to dream of the blue eyes of Fanny Morton. His conscience reproached him for the oblivion, and when he saw the unvarying interest with which she listened to Clara's praises of the *dashing widow*, as she was called by the villagers, he admired the sweetness and simplicity of a character, pure as the untracked snow. He admired, but for the first time he felt a want in this sweet character. He had never discovered before, that Fanny was deficient in sensibility, that the shadows of feeling, seldom passed over her celestial countenance. He found too a dearth of thought and variety in her conversation, of which he had never been sensible before. A pang of self-accusation shot through his heart, as he made these discoveries, and feeling as if he were guilty of injustice, his attentions became still less frequent and he tried to restrain his restless and wandering thoughts.

Clara sat one morning in a deep reverie. "Mother," said she, at length, "do you remember that full crimson damask petticoat, grandmother left me, as a memento of old times!"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Stanley, surprised at the suddenness of the question, —"why do you ask?"

"I was thinking it would make some beautiful window curtains for our parlour. The sun shines in so warm it is really uncomfortable to sit there, and the reflection of red curtains is very beautifying to the complexion."

"Ah! Clara," cried her brother, "you never discovered how uncomfortable it was, till you saw Mrs. Clifton's fine curtains. You forget the blinds, and the vines and the rose bushes. Pray have more reverence for dear grandmother's ancient relics."

Clara blushed and was considerably disconcerted, but nevertheless continued her dreams of improvement. Her latent love for show and spendour began to glimmer forth and to illuminate many an airy castle, she amused herself in building. To imitate Mrs. Clifton was now the end and aim of her existence. She practised her step, her air, her smile, before the looking glass, in her own chamber, and from a very simple and unaffected girl, she became conspicuously the reverse. She strung every window with Æolian harps and tried to sing in unison, when the wild winds swept the chords—but they disdained the harmony of the human voice, and mocked at her efforts. Edward felt quite distressed at an effect so contrary to his wishes, but he concealed his chagrin under a good humored ridicule, which somewhat checked her progress in the graces. Once, when they were to accompany Mrs. Clifton in an excursion on horseback, and the lady arrayed in her suit of forest green, was already waiting their motion, he knew not whether he was most amused or grieved, to see Clara descend in a dress of the same color, in which the imitation was too obvious and too defective not to border on the ridiculous, with a green veil wreathed around the crown of her bonnet, and suffered to stream back behind, in the form of a feather or plume. Though the affection of her brother would not allow him to wound her feelings, by making her fully aware of the extent of her folly, and he chose rather gently to lead her back to true simplicity and good sense. She did not escape a severe lash from those who envied her the distinction of Mrs. Clifton's acquaintance, and who revenged themselves on her damask curtains, Æolian harps, and new-born airs. Her present ambition was to possess a gold chain, an ornament she deemed indispensable to the perfection of a lady's dress. She did not aspire to so magnificent a one as wreathed the graceful neck of Mrs. Clifton, but she thought she would be perfectly happy with one of far inferior value surrounding her own. She had a long string of large gold beads, a parting gift from her sainted grandmother, an ornament too obsolete for wear, and which she had often sighed to convert into modern jewelry. An opportunity occurred, at the very moment of all others she most desired it. Mrs. Clifton was to give a party. The day before the event, Clara was examining her simple wardrobe, trying to decide on the important articles of dress, and mourning over her slender stock of finery, when a pedlar stopped at the door, with a trunk filled with jewelry and trinkets. He spread them before her admiring eyes, and when she hesitated and regretted—he offered to take any old ornaments in exchange, holding up at the same time a glittering chain, the very article for which her vitiated fancy was yearning. The temptation was irresistible and unfortunately she was alone. She flew to her little trunk of treasures, drew out her grandmother's beads, and the pedlar's eyes brightened as he saw the pure, rich, old fashioned gold, knowing their superior value to his own gilded trifles.

"Will you exchange that chain for these?" said she in a faltering voice, for in spite of her vain desire, the very act seemed sacrilege to her conscience.

"That would not be an even bargain," he replied, and it was true—for the chain was nothing but brass, thinly washed with gold. Clara hung down her head. In proportion to the difficulty of obtaining the bauble, her longing increased.

"That is a very pretty little trunk," cried the pedlar, "it would be very convenient to hold my jewels. If you will throw that in, we will strike a bargain."

Now the trunk was not Clara's. It belonged to her brother. It was the last keepsake bequeathed to him by this same good grandmother, whose legacies of love Clara was converting to purposes of vanity and pride. There was a letter in it, directed to him, with a clause on the envelope, that he was not to open it till he was of age, *unless* he should find himself in some emergency, and especially in need of counsel. The old lady was supposed to possess considerable property, and it was also believed that Edward would be her heir. On her death, however, these expectations proved vain, and her grandson did not honor her memory the less, because he was not enriched by her loss. He took the letter as a sacred bequest, wondering much at the singular injunction, and told Clara to keep the trunk for him, as it was of no use to him, and she would preserve it with more care. Clara knew it was only entrusted to her keeping; and she turned pale at the thought of betraying a brother's trust; but she repeated to herself it was of no possible use to him, that he would probably never inquire for it, and it could not hurt her dear grandmother's feelings, who was sleeping cold beneath the clods of the valley. It was a thing too of so little consequence—and the chain was so beautiful. She emptied the trunk of its contents, gave it hastily into the pedlar's hands, with the beads which had remained on her grandmother's neck till she died, and gathering up the chain, felt—instead of the joy of triumph—self upbraiding and shame. She would have recalled the act, but it was too late—the pedlar was gone. So poor is the gratification of vanity—but the bitter consequences of a deviation from rectitude she was yet to experience.

When arrayed for the party, she put a shawl carefully round her neck, before she made her appearance, to conceal her ill-gotten splendour, but the consciousness of something to hide from the affectionate eyes that were bent upon her, gave a disturbed and anxious expression to her countenance that did not escape the observation of her brother; and when she saw Fanny in the unadorned simplicity of her own loveliness, she secretly loathed the acquisition for which she had sacrificed her principles of right.

"Let me see you, Clara, before you start," said Mrs. Stanley, and she added smiling—"I hope you have not tried to look too well."

"Oh pray, mother, take care," cried Clara, shrinking from the dreaded hand that touched her shawl; "it will tumble my dress to take it off now. It is only my plain muslin frock,"—and hurrying away, with blushes and trepidation, she felt that her punishment was begun.

Arrived at Mrs. Clifton's—she became still more dissatisfied, when she saw their elegant hostess, dressed in the simplest attire, consistent with fashion and taste, with no ornament, but a cluster of roses, wreathed amidst locks of gypsy blackness and oriental redundance. Her piercing eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and an undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him. Mrs. Clifton was too polite to confine her attentions to those she most wished to distinguish, but moved amongst her guests, endeavoring as far as possible, to adapt herself to their different capacities and tastes. She had invited her father's friends, wishing extremely to make them her own, and to convince them that she valued their sympathy and good will.

"You seem dispirited this evening, Mr. Stanley," said she, as Edward, unusually silent, stood leaning against the harp, from which he had more than once heard such thrilling music. "Perhaps I ought to say, pre-occupied. It may be wise to abstract the mind in the midst of a throng, but I am afraid it is rather selfish."

"I should think the wisdom consisted in the subject of the abstraction," replied Edward, "and I believe I am as unwise as I am selfish."

"I do not think so," said Mrs. Clifton, and she looked at Fanny, whose serene countenance was beaming from the opposite side of the room. "Beauty, whether the subject of abstraction or contemplation, fills the mind with the most delightful ideas and elevates it by the conviction that the hand that *made it is divine*. I do not agree with the moralist who would degrade it as a vain and valueless possession. The woman who possesses it, may exercise a boundless influence over the heart of man, and if exerted aright, how glorious may be the results! Often and often have I sighed for the celestial gift—yet, perhaps, I should be neither better nor happier."

"You," exclaimed Edward.

It was but a monosyllable, but the most labored panegyric could not have been half so expressive. The clear olive of Mrs. Clifton's cheek was coloured with a brighter as she laughingly resumed—"I did not solicit a compliment, but its brevity recommends yours. I know I am not handsome. I cannot be if beauty depends upon lilies and roses. In the gay and heartless world I have learned to shine as others do, and have tried to be as artificial—but my nature is rebellious—to the rules of art. My life has been passed much with strangers. You, Mr. Stanley, surrounded as you are by all the sweet charities of home, living in its warm and sunny atmosphere, you do not know the coldness and the loneliness of the brotherless and sisterless heart."

She spoke in a tone of deep feeling and cast down her eyes with a deep expression of profound melancholy. Edward did not attempt to reply. He could not embody the new and overpowering emotions that were filling his soul, and he would not utter the common-place language of admiration. He felt like a man who had all his life been walking in darkness, and a dream had all at once awakened in a blaze of light. Several now gathered round Mrs. Clifton entreating her to play; and Edward availed himself of the opportunity of drawing back, where he could listen, unseen by her, to the melodious congatress of the hour. He looked at Fanny, who was now near the instrument, and compared the calm feeling of happiness he had enjoyed in her society, to the tumultuous tide that was now rushing through his heart.

"I have loved Fanny like a brother," thought he, "ignorant of a deeper passion. And now I am a man and a fool"——

A hand was laid upon his arm. "Brother, are you not well? You look pale to-night."

Clara was looking anxiously in his face, and he saw that her own was flushed with excitement.

"Yes, Clara, I am well—but what has disturbed you? Indeed I noticed before we left home that something seemed to weigh upon your spirits. Tell me the cause?"

He drew her hand affectionately through his arm, and for the first time noticed her new ornament.

"It is not the weight of this new chain that oppresses you," said he, lifting it from her neck—"though it does feel rather magnificent. You have never showed me this new gift of yours. Who could have been the donor?" and he thought of Mrs. Clifton.

"Do not speak of it here"—whispered Clara, with so much embarrassment, it confirmed Edward's suspicions with regard to the donor; and though he regretted the nature of the obligation, he could not but think it was prompted by kindness to an observation of Clara's imitative decorations. The truth was, Clara had been exceedingly annoyed by questions she could not, or rather would not answer.

Some one had suggested that it was a present from Mrs. Clifton, and though she did not affirm it, actually, she was glad to admit the idea, as an escape from further persecution on the subject. Still her conscience writhed under the implied falsehood, and she dreaded its detection. To add to her mortification, she overheard some one remark, "that Clara Stanley need not put on so many airs about her new chain, for it was nothing but pinchback, and had a strong smell of brass."

She rejoiced when the hour of retiring arrived, and when she reached home, she ran up stairs went to bed, and cried herself to sleep. Poor Clara! she awakened that night from a terrible fit of the night mare, for she dreamed that her grandmother's icy hands were groping about her neck for the beads she had bartered, that the cold grasp grew tighter and tighter, her breath shorter and shorter, till she screamed and awoke. She dreaded the next day her brother's questioning about the mysterious chain; but absorbed in his own deep, over-mastering emotions, he forgot the subject when the glittering bauble was removed from before his eyes. From this time a change was observable in his character. He became as silent and abstracted as he had before been gay and communicative. He no longer talked of Mrs. Clifton, and even to Fanny he was cold and constrained. Fanny preserved the same equanimity of feeling, though she missed Edward's vivacity and smiles, and openly lamented the transformation. She looked rather more serious than usual, but the azure of her eye was undimmed, and the soft rose of her cheek remained undiminished in bloom. Edward turned from the sameness and lustre of her countenance, to gaze upon the changing face that "pale passion loved"—and while he acknowledged the hopelessness of his infatuation, he brooded over it, till it enervated all the energies of his soul. It was fortunate for his mind, that domestic circumstances of a perplexing nature roused it into exercise. Some very unexpected claims were made against the estate. Mr. Stanley had died suddenly, and left his affairs considerably involved, but his family now believed every thing was settled, and that the small property which remained was all their own. With the strictest economy it was just sufficient for a genteel support, and that was all. They had no means of meeting this unexpected exigency, but by the sale of the house—a sorrowful expedient, for it was endeared by every association connected with a husband's and a father's love—besides it was their home, and where should they look for another? Edward remembered the letter of his grandmother. He wanted but a few months of being of age, and the hour of trouble had arrived. He opened and read it, then gave it into his mother's hands with a countenance illuminated with joy.

"It is all well, dear mother—more than well—though dead she yet continues her guardianship of love. Clara, where is the trunk, whose value I have just learned? It will save us from ruin."

Clara looked aghast.

"The trunk," stammered she, "what good can it do us?"

"Read that letter—it will explain all."

The explanation may be given to the reader in fewer words. The trunk contained a false bottom, in which the good old lady had placed deeds and papers containing an amount of property which made a rich legacy to her grandson. Knowing the temptations to which youth is exposed, and knowing too that necessity calls forth the noblest powers of mankind, she did not wish him to know of the existence of this porperty till he became of age; and being somewhat excentric in her character, and fond of surpises, she had adopted this singular method of bequeathing to him her fortune. Clara read the letter, and sat like a statue of stone. She wished the earth to open and swallow her, the mountains to fall and crush her to atoms, to save her from the remorse and shame that had overtaken her.

"Clara, what is the matter?" said Edward, sitting down by her side; "can you not go for the trunk, Clara?"

The unhappy girl tried to speak, but only uttered a piercing shriek, and fell prostrate on the floor. Excessively alarmed, they raised and endeavoured to bring her to composure, but she continued to wring her hands and exclaim,

"Oh, what have I done, what have I done!"

They gathered at length from her broken sentences, the extent of their misfortune. The treasure was lost, irredeemably lost, for it would be impossible to trace the course of one who led an itinerant life, and was probably now in some remote part of the country. If it ever were discovered, it would probably be at some distant day, and the demand was immediate and pressing. Neither Mrs. Stanley nor Edward could add to the agonies of Clara's remorse, by unavailing reproaches, but they both keenly felt how much it added to their calamity, to think the means their guardian angel held out for their relief, was wrested from them by the hands of a daughter and a sister.

"We must submit," said Mrs. Stanley, with a heavy sigh, "to the will of God."

"We must *act*," said Edward, "and be not cast down, my mother. If heaven spares my life and health, we shall never know one real want. In this country there is no such thing as *poverty*, and as to vanity and show, let Clara's bitter lesson prove the emptiness of their claim."

(To be continued.)

Turkey.—The Porte has decided on the establishment of seven academic institutions or colleges in Constantinople and other cities of his dominions, Asiatic as well as European. The highest branches to be taught, and the Professors to come from Paris.

From the National Intelligencer, February 28.

Investigating Committee.

Yesterday, the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives on Defalcations, to whose labors the country has been looking with deep anxiety for some weeks past, made a report to the House, through their chairman, Mr. HARLAN. The report is voluminous, but so reduced to system in its composition and arrangement of facts as will render it most convenient for use, as well as easy of comprehension. We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in the subjoined extracts, the prefatory remarks of the report, and the conclusions which the committee deduced from the testimony taken by them. These speak in terms of alarming reprehension in regard to the manner in which have been, of late, executed the duties of several of the primary offices of the government, upon the efficiency of whose administration the security of the national treasure must ever depend. But, not having had time to read attentively the body of the report, we cannot attempt to say how far, if at all, the conclusions exceed the strength of their premises. We consequently cannot do more now than promise a recurrence to the subject at an early day.

The Minority of the committee also submitted a report; the leading features of which, so far as they fall short of a clear implication of officers of government, embody, we understand, some singular positions, well worthy of notice hereafter in our columns.

PREFATORY REMARKS OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Select Committee, chosen by the House of Representatives on the 17th and 19th ultimo, to investigate the defalcations of Samual Swartwout, late collector of the customs at the port of New York, and of other officers, have devoted to the faithful discharge of the duties assigned them the limited time allowed for the purpose by the shortness of the present session of Congress.

It was most obvious, however, that the whole field of inquiry presented by the resolution appointing the committee, could not be properly traversed to report thereon, either satisfactory to the country or to the committee, during the short remainder of the present Congress. This impressed upon the committee at once a resolution, which has been rigidly adhered to, of limiting the investigation to such branches of the subjects referred to them as had most deeply excited public anxiety and alarm, and to undertake only so much of these as might be thoroughly exhausted within the allotted period of the committee's researches. But the important results which have been attained, notwithstanding the disadvantages adverted to, cannot fail to inspire the country with a confident hope, that the high obligation which will rest upon the successors of the present Congress in the Legislature of the nation, to resume and complete the great work of investigation and reform of the alarming condition and abuses of the Executive departments of the government, from the highest to the lowest, and from the nearest to the remotest functionaries, will engage the prompt and efficient attention which its magnitude demands.

Guided solely by the character of the developements which the investigation imposed upon them by the House has elucidated, the committee cannot resist the conviction, that at no period in the history of the Federal Government has there been deeper or better founded cause than exists at the present moment, for every patriot heart to desire a prompt consummation of that signal "*task of reform*" *which public sentiment many years since inscribed on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked*, requiring, "particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the *counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in* UNFAITHFUL OR INCOMPETENT HANDS."*

The first procedure of the committee, after organizing itself for business, was to visit the city of New York, to inspect there, in person, the original records and papers of the custom house, in conjunction with the examination of such witnesses as might be supposed capable of shedding light upon the inquiry involved by the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout. Thenceforward this branch of the investigation was conducted pursuant to the resolution of the House, viz: to ascertain "the causes and extent" of those defalcations; the length of time they have existed; the correctness of the returns which have been made by Mr. Swartwout, and by the naval officer at New York, and by other officers connected with the adjustment of his accounts.

Concurrently with the investigation of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, those of William M. Price, late district attorney in New York, were likewise kept in view; and the fullest practicable extent of information respecting them has been obtained, and will be adverted to in the sequel of this report.

The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present collector of customs and the naval officer at the port of New York, was also sought to be examined by the committee while in that city. "Considering that the customs collected at New York equal nearly two thirds of the whole amount in the United States," as stated in the special report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, (House doc. 13, p. 6, of the present session,) the committee did not suppose that they should faithfully discharge their duty to the House, or pay a proper deference to that patriotic distrust which pervades the country at the present time in regard to the affairs of the custom-house at New York, were they to limit their inquiries to the returns of the late collector and naval officer, and neglect entirely those of their successors, which must, at all times, be to the country of equal interest with the former, and, at the present time, of even more immediate importance to the security of the national Treasury. But, in the execution of so much of this part of their inquiries as related to the present collector of New York, they were compelled to encounter most unexpected obstacles, interposed by the collector himself, and setting at defiance the authority delegated to the committee by the House. The facts connected with the baffled endeavors of the committee to obtain information for the House and country from this officer of the executive branch of the government, who is in immediate charge of and control over public moneys that "*equal nearly two-thirds of the whole amount*" collected from customs "*in all the United States*," will be more specially detailed in a subsequent portion of this report.

The committee will remark here, that, in the onset of the investigation they have made, they supposed it both proper and safe to place themselves somewhat confidingly under the guidance of the several special reports which had been made to the House upon the subject of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, by the Treasury officers, previous to the appointment of the committee—combining, in this view, reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, the First Comptroller, the Solicitor, and First Auditor of the Treasury, as exhibited in House document 13. It, however, very soon became evident that those reports were not to be implicitly relied on as auxiliaries in finding out either the law or the facts of the case; and that, on the contrary, they furnished but an oblique view of both the causes and duration of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, as also of the law and many material facts which develope the true character of those defalcations. Of necessity, therefore, these reports, although emanating from the highest orders of official functionaries employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, became the subjects of as cautious and critical examination as any other portion of evidence which the case presented, and as such it will be obligatory upon the committee to treat them in this report.

In reviewing the details of their labors, so that the progress and results of them may be presented in the simplest form, the committee propose to consider—

PART I. The defalcations of Mr. Swartwout.

PART II. The defalcations of Mr. Price.

PART III. The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present collector and naval officer of the port of New York, respectively.

PART IV. The defalcations among receivers of the public money.

PART V. The facts connected with the foregoing defalcations, and deemed material to develope their true character.

Each of the divisions thus proposed will properly involve the law appertaining to it, as the appropriate adjunct of its facts. And as the language of the law itself will in each instance be cited in detail, that its authority and injunction may be correctly understood by every one, so the language of the individual testimony relied on in each instance will be adduced, that its import and force may be left neither to uncertain construction or doubtful inference. The increased fidelity of their report, in the estimation of the committee, will be, by this mode, an ample offset to its consequent enlargement.

Before proceeding to the general topics of this report, as already laid down, it may be proper here to express the deep sense of disappointment and regret which the committee feel, in not being able to communicate to the House one document that was called for at an early day, regarded as having an important and interesting influence upon the judgment which the House might form on the subject of defalcations among public officers, and the causes which have led to their multiplication. It will be perceived from the following letter, that the committee availed itself of the earliest period after its organization to make a call upon the President to furnish a list of the defalca-

* Inaugural address of President Jackson, March 4, 1829.

tions that have taken place among collectors, receivers, and disbursing officers of the public money, and other public officers, since the 4th of March 1829, showing the amount of each, &c.

More than four weeks have now elapsed since that call has been made upon the President, and the only information which the committee has obtained to report upon to the House is contained in the following letter; the distinguishing feature of which information is, that still more time than even the whole remainder of the session will be requisite to answer the call. From this the committee are compelled reluctantly to infer, either—

1st. That the accounts and records of the several Departments, in general, are so incomplete and defective as not to exhibit, without great labor and delay, the true relations of collectors, receivers, and disbursers, of the public money, and of other officers of the government, as to distinguish debtors from defaulters, and creditors from both.

2dly. That the number of the defaulters have multiplied so rapidly since 1829, under the system of accountability pursued towards collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money, and other officers, as to preclude the practicability of receiving an account current of their defalcations with all the clerical force at the command of those Departments, under existing laws and appropriations.

If either inference be just, (and none other of equal weight seems to be fairly deducible from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury,) it manifests a laxity of administration which demands the earliest application of suitable remedies within the reach of Congress and of the country.

For the papers Nos. 1 and 2, referred to in the subjoined letter, reference is respectly made to the journal of the committee, p. 470 and onward.

Treasury Department, February 18, 1830.

SIR: The President, on the 23d ultimo, referred to this Department the following resolution, passed by the Investigating Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause this committee to be furnished by the proper Executive Department with a table showing the defalcations which have occurred among the collectors, receivers, and disbursers of public money, and other public officers, since the 4th day of March, 1829; the names of the defaulters; the amount of each defalcation; when each case occurred; the length of time each case has existed; what steps have been taken by the proper departments or officers to prosecute the defaulters and to secure the United States, in each case; and what defaulters are retained in the same offices in which they became defaulters, or have been appointed to other offices."

He accompanied it with a request that all the information desired should be procured early as practicable, and submitted by me to the committee. Accordingly, on the same day, I enclosed copies of it to the other Departments, and also to the proper bureaus in the Treasury Department, and desired that replies might be furnished, so far as in their power, and soon as in their power, to the several inquiries made. I further requested the bureaus connected with this Department to employ any extra assistance that could be advantageously applied in hastening their answers.

I would now inform the committee that great progress has been made in respect to those parts of the answers connected with the Register's office, and all which could be made, consistent with the difficulty and extent of the labor, in the Third Auditor's office. But it is feared that, on account of this labor, and the great mass of previous calls by committees and by the two Houses of Congress, which are also to be answered, besides transacting the current business in the different bureaus, the whole details and the tabular statement required cannot be completed during the session. Every effort, however, which, under all the circumstances, can be made, is believed to be exerted to meet the call at the earliest day practicable.

In respect to the last branch of the resolution, asking "what defaulters are retained in the same offices in which they became defaulters, or have been appointed to other offices," I am able to present the report of the Register, from his office, which exhibits such names as are on his books connected with the State and Treasury Departments. It is annexed, and contains no name as to this, and but one as to the State Department. That one is Commodore D. Porter; and by the correspondence annexed, it will be seen that he does not consider himself a defaulter, though he stands charged on the Register's book for a considerable sum on account of prize money, as explained in the papers (Nos. 1. and 2.)

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Chairman of Investigating Committee.

PART I.—THE DEFALCATIONS OF MR. SWARTWOUT.

1. THE EXTENT OF MR SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That Mr. Swartwout is a defaulter to government, as appears by his own returns, as adjusted from time to time at the Treasury Department, in the sum of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

2d. That this amount of indebtedness has accumulated upon the face of the quarterly accounts regularly returned by him for adjustment at the Treasury Department, without the omission of any of either items, debit or credit thereon, until it became an absolute defalcation.

2. THE DURATION OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That all moneys received by Mr. Swartwout as collector prior to 1837, were regularly accounted for by him in his quarterly returns to the Treasury Department.

2d. That so much of all moneys received by Mr. Swartwout prior to 1837, and accounted for to the Treasury Department in his quarterly returns, as were not paid by him into the Treasury, were retained by him under the tacit acquiescence of the accounting officers of the Treasury; and regularly carried forward, debited to himself, in the balance of each subsequent quarterly account rendered by him to the Treasury Department to the close of the term of his office.

3d. That his omission to carry a debit to himself of the moneys received by him from the Treasury, or from other sources, prior to 1837, to the close of accounts kept only at the custom-house, called his *cash accounts*, and his carrying a debit to himself of any such items to any other class of accounts kept *only at the custom house*, called *suspense and unsettled accounts*, or by any other name, would operate as a concealment, innocent or fraudulent, from the Treasury Department, of the true *cash* balance in his hands. *First*, because neither his cash accounts, nor his suspense and unsettled account, nor any other subordinate account, kept at the custom house, was ever exhibited to, or formed the basis of any quarterly settlement made by him with the accounting officers of the Treasury. *Secondly*, because, in his quarterly accounts settled at the Treasury Department, the aggregate and true balance of all his subordinate accounts kept at the custom house, including both his cash account and suspense account, was uniformly, prior to 1837, carried into his quarterly account under the item of "*cash, and unsettled accounts.*"

4th. That the defalcation of Mr Swartwout, by means of fraud and false returns, commenced in 1837, and not sooner, and have existed since that period; and the defalcations thus accruing, added to the moneys previously retained by him, according to his returns to the Treasury Department, and by the silent acquiesence of the officers of that Department until the close of his term of office, constitute the aggregate of his defalcations at the *present period*.

3. THE CAUSES OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATION.

CAUSE I. The irresponsibility of Mr. Swartwout in pecuniary character at the time of his appointment to office.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That at the time of Mr. Swartwout's appointment, and of his reappointment to office, he was wholly irresponsible in pecuniary reputation, and was involved in debt.

2d. That at the time of his appointment and of his reappointment, and for the whole period he was in office, he was notoriously engaged in large and hazardous speculations, and deeply embarrassed by them.

3d. That his pecuniary responsibility and consequent involvements by hazardous speculations, constitute one of the primary causes of his defalcations to the Government.

CAUSE II. Culpable disregard of law, and neglect of official duty, by the late naval officer at New York.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the late naval officer at the port of New York, throughout the term of his service, from 1829 to 1838, wholly disregarded the requirements of law prescribing the duties of his office.

2d. That said naval officer, for the same period, wholly disregarded the instructions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of November 10, 1821.

3d. That said naval officer, by so disregarding the requirements of law and the instructions of the Treasury Department, culpably neglected to keep the accounts and records appertaining to his office, and thereby rendered the office nugatory as a check on the accounts of the collector.

4th. That if the duties of said naval officer, as authorized and directed by existing laws, had been executed with proper care and vigilance, they would have rendered it impracticable for any fraud or error in any of the accounts of the collector of said port to escape immediate detection.

5th. That the culpable disregard of the plain requirements of law and of Treasury instructions prescribing the duties of naval officers, by said naval officer, and his continued neglect of official duty, is a primary cause of the immense defalcations of the late collector of New York.

CAUSE III. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of official duty by the First Auditor of the Treasury.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the First Auditor of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law, and neglect of duty, in examining and certifying the correctness of the accounts of the late collector at New York without having compared them thoroughly with the vouchers accompanying the same; and also in transmitting said accounts to the First Comptroller, certified, for revision, while the most important vouchers therefor were retained in his own office.

2d. That no fraud practised by the said collector in his weekly returns of cash to the Secretary of the Treasury could affect the just and true settlement of the accounts of said collector at the Auditor's office, as said weekly returns form no part of the basis of the settlement of said quarterly accounts by the Auditor; and therefore furnish no apology for the neglect of the Auditor to examine the same thoroughly.

3d. That, without the aid of the register of bond accounts of collectors, required by law and Treasury circular to be kept by the Auditor, to enable him to detect frauds and defalcations, if any exist, the said Auditor could have thoroughly examined said Swartwout's quarterly accounts during any quarter said Auditor has been in office, inasmuch as the original quarterly accounts were retained, against law, in his office, and furnished the same means of comparison as a register would have furnished.

4th. That, in the culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty, as aforesaid, by said Auditor, is found a primary cause why the defalcations of said Swartwout in 1837, and subsequently, escaped early detection, and have resulted in the probable loss of the public treasure.

CAUSE IV. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty by the late and present Comptrollers of the Treasury.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the late Comptroller of the Treasury, George Wolf, Esq., now collector of the port of Philadelphia, was guilty, while in said office of Comptroller, of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty, both in regard to the bonds of collectors filed in his office, and the records thereof required by law, and in settling and certifying to the Register the accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor required by positive injunctions of law.

2d. That the present Comptroller of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty in settling and certifying to the Register the quarterly accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor by positive injunctions of the law.

3d. That said Comptroller is also guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty—1st. In not having sought and ascertained from the "invoices and appraisements" at the custom-house, either through the Solicitor of the Treasury or otherwise, the true amount of Swartwout's claim upon the $201,000, retained by him in going out of office, as suggested in the letter of the district attorney that was before him, dated April 25, 1838. 2dly. In not causing the accounts of said Swartwout to be forthwith stated, or instituting measures therefor, immediately on the neglect of said Swartwout to return and settle his accounts at the expiration of the time allowed him by law for that purpose, to wit: in the early part of July, 1838. 3dly. In continuing the same neglect, and forbearing to issue warrants of distress against said Swartwout and his sureties from the 31st of August, 1838, when apprized by the letter of the First Auditor that said accounts still remained unsettled, until the month of November, when the detection of Swartwout's larger defalcation was communicated from New York.

4th. That the administration of it is marked with such signal inefficiency, as well as neglect of duty, as render ungatory many of the most important checks upon the First Auditor, and collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public moneys, which the laws creating and regulating its duties contemplated and have sufficiently provided.

5th. That, in said disregard of law and neglect of duty by the said Comptrollers, and inefficiency of the office as now administered, is to be found a primary cause of the immense defalcations of the late collector at the port of New York, and consequent loss of public money.

CAUSE V. The discontinuance of the use of banks as depositories of the public moneys, and permitting the same to accumulate in the hands of Mr. Swartwout.

CAUSE VI. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendence of the collection of the revenue.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That of late years, important books of records, designed to contain a condensed statement of the accounts and liabilities of collectors of customs, weekly, monthly and quarterly, have been permitted to fall into disuse in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby render nugatory many of the essential checks upon the defalcations of that class of officers arising from existing laws and Treasury regulations.

2. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendence of the collection of the revenue, and his want of a correct appreciation of the before-named records in the superintendence of the collection of the revenues, and the consequent neglect to continue and complete them, are justly regarded as a cause of the escape from detection, for so long a period, of the immense defalcations of the collector at the port of New York.

3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office, in permitting Samuel Swartwout, late collector of New York, quietly to retain the sum of $201,000 after being out of office, under pretext of indemnifying himself against claims of importers for duties paid him under protest, liable by him to be refunded, while it was known to the Secretary of the Treasury, within a few weeks thereafter, that said Swartwout was neglecting to refund such protest money, as he claimed to do, and that the same were being refunded, from necessity, out of other accruing resources of the Government by said Swartwout's successor in office.

4th. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office, in permitting the present collector at New York to retain under his own control, and subject to his own use, commingled with said collector's private funds, large and accumulating sums of the public money collected for duties paid under protest, and against the declared opinion of said Secretary, and the declared opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the subject, also against the former usages of the Department, and instead of causing the same to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

PART II. THE DEFALCATIONS OF WILLIAM M. PRICE.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That William M. Price, as district attorney, is a defaulter to the Government in a large sum.

2d. That his defalcations are attributable to the notorious irresponsiblity and want of character of said Price at the period of his appointment and reappointment, and during his entire terms of office, and to the continued neglect of a proper and efficient discharge of duties at the office of Solicitor of the Treasury by the late and present incumbents of that office.

PART III. THE CORRECTNESS OF THE RETURNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PRESENT COLLECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, RESPECTIVELY.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the returns of the collector of customs at the port of New York have not been correct, as they have not at all times embraced, as paid into the public Treasury, the moneys received by him for unascertained duties, and at no times for duties paid under protest.

2d. That said collector, in his returns, has violated the instructions of the Treasury Department; has put at defiance the duties assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury; has repudiated the official decision of the responsible law-officer of the Executive department; and is guilty of an illegal retention and use of the public money, in the amount then held by him for protest and unascertained duties.

3d. That the committee has been prevented from ascertaining what is the extent of the illegal retention and use of the public money by the present collector of the port of New York, either in funds collected under protest, or for unascertained duties, or in other funds collected by him, because of his refusal to exhibit his own book of cash deposites in bank, or to permit the banks used by him as depositories to exhibit their accounts of his deposites.

4th. That the public moneys received by said collector are mingled with his own moneys on deposite, and are not kept by him, nor by his banks of deposite, distinct and separate from the individual moneys of the collector and of his "professional clients;" and his returns cannot, therefore, be founded upon them as a separate and independent fund, belonging to government, though in his keeping.

5th. That, as appears by the letter of Gorham A. Worth, the cashier of the City Bank, the present collector has deposited public moneys in his hands with a bank which could not, under the law prohibiting the selection of any bank as a depository which has issued notes under the denomination of five dollars, be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury himself as a depository of moneys carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

6th. That the mode adopted and practised by the said collector, of keeping and making returns of the public money collected by him for unascertained duties and under protest, in the language of the present Attorney General of the United States, "could never have been the intention of Congress;" and being "*tolerated*," it has made it, in the language of the same high officer, "the interest of the collector to postpone the ascertainment of duties, as to the mean time he would have the uncontrolled use of the money." It has, also, in fulfilment of the reasoning of the Attorney General, *increased* "the danger of faithlessness in the collector, by permitting large amounts of money to remain with him, and under his individual control, instead of being in the Treasury of the United States."

7th. That, in the language of the Attorney General, "the tenor and spirit of all our revenue laws seems to inculcate the idea that the intention of Congress has, at all times, been, that money collected for revenue should be promptly placed in the Treasury, and not be permitted to remain in the hands of the collector."

8th. That the returns of the naval officer in New York have not been correct, as it is found in the testimony of the present deputy naval officer, "that the naval officer, *under its existing system*, is not enabled, either to determine what amount of bonds has been taken by the collector for duties in any quarter, or who are the parties to said bonds, or the dates of said bonds, or when they are payable, or when such bonds are paid, or whether the collector does or does not account duly for such bonds."

PART IV. DEFALCATIONS AMONG RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The committee, in fulfilment of that portion of the duty assigned them, by which they were directed to inquire into "any defalcations among receivers, &c. which may now exist," report to the House, that the limited period which they had for a thorough investigation of the subjects with which they were charged, and the time necessarily consumed in the examination of the cases of the late collector and district attorney of New York, have prevented a minute investigation of the extent, nature, and causes of the defalcations of receivers of public moneys, arising from the sales of public lands. The committee have, however, prepared, from reports made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last and present session of Congress, a tabular statement, exhibiting the names of such defaulters, the amount due from each, when due, and the penalties of their official bonds, respectively; also, the correspondence had between the Treasury Department and fifteen of the individuals whose names appear on said statement—the committee having called for, and been furnished by the Department, with the answers of the receivers to the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in House document No. 297. These fifteen cases are reported specially, as examples merely of the manner in which the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury have executed the laws in respect to the public money and other property of the U. States in the hands of this class of public officers, and in respect to their official duty.

The law provides for the appointment by the Executive, with the concurrence of the Senate, of a receiver of public moneys at each of the places respectively where the public and private sales of the lands are to be made, who shall give bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust; who *shall transmit, within thirty days*, in case of public sale, and quarterly in case of private sale, an account of all the public moneys by him received *to the Secretary of the Treasury* and to the *registers of the land offices*, as the case may be. He is allowed a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and a commission of one per centum on the moneys received; but his salary for any one year shall not exceed $3,000. The Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the several receivers of the public money at the several land offices, a reasonable compensation for transporting to and depositing such moneys in any bank or any other place of deposite that may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. He is also authorized to *prescribe such further regulations* in the manner of keeping books and accounts by the several officers in the land offices, *as to him may appear necessary and proper*. It is made his duty, at least once in every year, to cause the books of the officers of the land offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several receivers to be ascertained.

The foregoing synopsis of the law relative to land receivers, and the correspondence with a portion of those who have proved defaulters and faithless to their trusts, are submitted, without further comment than that the facts and circumstances here exhibited show such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive department as calls loudly for searching examination into this branch of the public service, and for a thorough reform.

The practice which the foregoing correspondence exhibits, of retaining men in office after gross and repeated violations of law in keeping and using the public moneys for private speculation, and the character of the correspondence itself, but too clearly point to the inference that such officers were retained in place because they possessed extensive political influence, and were useful and active partizans. Whether such maladministration constitutes official corruption in those superior officers of the Executive departments who knew of and permitted in their subordinates the conduct which has been referred to, is a question which the committee submit to the House and the country to decide.

PART V. FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE FOREGOING DEFALCATIONS & DEEMED MATERIAL TO DEVELOP THEIR TRUE CHARACTER.

In conclusion, the committee cannot forbear remarking, that, during their whole investigation, they have not found the case to which the laws, *as they already exist*, do not apply, or in which they are defective. The permanent provisions of the laws constitute every necessary check upon collectors, receivers and disbursers of public money; and the checks which, by law, have been and may be created, in the discretion of the Executive, have only to be attended to and applied by those whose duty it is to superintend the execution of the laws, to ensure faithfulness, and detect derelictions or defalcations in public officers.

Indeed, in all the new recommendations which have been proposed by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, the committee has found either what already exists, or what might have always been prescribed and enforced in the form of treasury regulations, and which, if enforced, would have prevented the late defalcations; and these new recommendations can, indeed, be regarded as so many proofs of what regulations in respect to the late defaulting collectors, receivers, &c. have been hitherto wholly neglected by the present Executive and heads of Departments.

PART VI. MR. HOPKINS'S SPECIAL CONCURRENCE IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, AND DEDUCTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE COMMITTEE.

I have not had the requisite time for scrutinizing the report of the minute with that care and attention which its length and importance deserve, and which I would have desired; and I should have preferred, for this reason, to have presented the journal of the committee, without comment, to the House of Representatives. But as conflicting opinions prevail in the committee, and are to be submitted to the country in the shape of formal reports, I consider it my duty to say that I concur with the committee in all the conclusions at which they have arrived, so far as those conclusions apply to the extent and character of the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout and William M. Price.

I should be faithless to my duty, and do violence to the most conscientious convictions of my judgment if I did not also declare my entire concurrence in those conclusions of the committee which relate to the conduct of the late naval officer of the custom-house at New York; to the late and present Solicitor of the Treasury; to the Secretary and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, including the late Comptroller of that Department; and that part of the report which reviews the conduct of J. Hoyt, the present collector of the customs at the port of New York.

GEO. W. HOPKINS,
Member of the Committee.

Horrible Tragedy.—From the Register, of Saturday evening, we take the following account of a most horrid and outrageous attack on several of our esteemed fellow citizens, which resulted in the immediate death of Mr. John Gatewood, one of the number.

Vance, Johnson, Gatewood, Ball and Stogdale, were sent as Deputy Marshals from this place to Tuscaloosa, to retake a levy, which had been wrested from the marshal, on an execution against the Simontons of Tuscaloosa. In pursuance of the mandate they possessed themselves of the store of goods belonging to the Simontons. About dark of the same day they were attacked by an armed party of twenty, consisting of the Simontons and their friends; received a volley from the whole party.

Gatewood fell and died on the spot; Johnson received a slight wound in the arm. Ball had one hand shot off and one arm broken, Stogdale was shot in the face. The fire was returned, with what execution was not fully known, but we learn that one of the Simontons was in a dangerous state and supposed to be dying. A jury of inquest was held on Gatewood, who brought in a verdict of death by violence from the Simonton party.

The Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court have taken the matter promptly in hand. We forbear expressing any opinion of the matter, as it is undergoing judicial investigation, and we have no right or desire to forestall public opinion. We learn these particulars from a letter to the Marshal here, received by express to-day.

Another.—Mr. Daly, of the firm of Clare and Daly, proprietors of a public house in Tuscaloosa, was shot through the head, a few days since, with a pistol, by Thomas Jamison, and died in about two hours. Jamison has fled.

Mr. Clare, the partner of Daly, was shot, and severely, but it is said, not dangerously wounded, the day before the death of Daly, by a man named Mason.

Another and in our own city!—On Friday night last, a man, name unknown, was stabbed in the Albion Coffee House, in Water street, and lived but a few hours. The murderer is not known. During the same night, we learn another man was stabbed on the Government-street, but it is said he will recover.

What dreadful state of things is this! And is there no remedy?

MARTINIQUE EARTHQUAKE.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 11th has this paragraph:

Coincidence.—It will be seen by reference to Saturday's Mercury, that the great earthquake at Martinique—and the subsidence of the water and appearance of a fissure in the Lake at St. Louis, (Missouri,) occurred within a few days of each other—and probably were effects of one and the same cause.

That there are subterranean and submarine communications throughout the bed of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi Valley, perhaps also extending under our great Lakes to the Arctic Ocean, is highly probable. Martinique and Guadaloupe, and many other West India Islands, show, by their obtruncated mountain cones, an evident volcanic formation, and that they have been thrown up from beneath. The entire vast chain of the Cordilleras Mountains, from Terra del Fuego to California north, rests on volcanic caverns and corridors of extinct craters, or of those that are still in active operation, like beacon fires on their lofty, snow-clad summits. The earthquakes of the Mississippi Valley some years since, and the formations there, indicate the same structure. Iceland and its hot springs and sulphur encrustations show an arcane connection probably with the Plutonian arrangement, and the whole leads to the belief that there are volcanic submarine caverns from pole to pole.

New York Star.

The Retort not Courteous.—"Dr Porson," said a gentleman to the great critic, with whom he had been disputing—"Dr. Porson, my opinion of you is most contemptible." "Sir," returned the Doctor, "I never knew an opinion of yours that was not contemptible."

Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manners is something with every body, and every thing with some.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, March 7.

CONGRESS adjourned at a very late hour on Sunday night last, or rather early on Monday morning—the House at a quarter before 2 o'clock, and the Senate after 3. Both houses sat on Saturday night until nearly day-light on Sunday morning. They met again at 10 and sat till 3 and after a short recess again assembled in the evening.

The last days of the session assumed a very interesting character; but owing to some irregularity, several mails have brought us no papers north of Richmond, and the late hour at which we at last received them, deprives us of the opportunity of giving a summary of the proceedings this week.

The following short notice is from the Intelligencer of Monday.

The several annual appropriation bills have all become laws, though some of them not until the latest hour last evening.

Remarkably few in number are the bills of public importance, besides the annual bills, that have been passed at this session.

Among the acts passed is one for authorizing the erection of a fire-proof building for the General Post Office, on the site of the burnt Post Office, out of such materials and under such superintendence as the President of the United States shall direct; for which purpose it appropriates $150,000.

The bill which passed the Senate for the military occupation of Florida (by settlers on public lands, &c.) sleeps on the table of the House of Representatives. Connected with this subject, it is proper to state that one of the appropriation bills contains an item of five hundred dollars to defray the expense of a treaty with the Seminole Indians, inserted in the House of Representatives with the avowed intention to indicate the opinion of Congress that the Florida war might be ended by negotiation on eligible terms. This appropriation was at first resisted, but afterwards agreed to, by the Senate.

The sub-Treasury bill, which passed the Senate, died a natural death on the table of the House of Representives, no attempt being made, even by its friends, to call it up for consideration.

THE MAINE DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties on our northeastern border appear to have created considerable ferment, both in and out of Congress. The Legislature of Maine has appropriated 800,000 dollars, and the Governor has ordered out 8,000 men to meet the exigency. Great activity was displayed in enlisting men for the service; and the Treasurer of Maine, it is said, was in New York about the first of this month, attempting to negotiate a loan, but it appeared without much success. Sir John Harvy, Governor of New Brunswick, was also active in his military arrangements, determined, it would seem, to maintain his claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

All these matters have been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States, and at one time affairs seemed to put on much of a warlike appearance. An arrangement was, however, happily made with the British minister resident at Washington, by which, it hoped, the matter may be quieted, until the difficulty can be finally arrayed with the British Government. The necessity of an early settlement of the difficulties growing out of this matter becomes every day more and more urgent; and both governments being sensible of this, it may be hoped that the claims to the disputed territory will be amicably and speedily adjusted.

In the mean time, Congress has passed an act, authorizing the President to employ the naval and military forces of the United States, and such portions of the militia as he may deem expedient, to repel any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce by arms her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the state of Maine which is in dispute between the U. States and Great Britain; and in case of actual invasion, or of imminent danger of such invasion, the President is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000.

For the purpose of enabling the President to execute the provisions of this act, Congress has appropriated and placed at his disposal ten millions of dollars, any portion of which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States.

Congress has also appropriated the sum of 18,000 dollars for the outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain, should the President deem it expedient to appoint the same.

In another part of our paper to day will be found an address to the citizens of Orange county, signed by their Senator and three of their Representatives in the late General Assembly of this state. Objectionable as we think some portions of it are, we readily give place to it, being desirous that our columns shall always afford a channel of free communication between the people of this county and their representatives. But while we give place to communications of this kind, we feel it to be a privilege, if it be not a duty, to offer a few remarks of our own. We have now neither time nor space to say but a very few words.

But we think this address exhibits more of the asperity of party feeling than should characterize a general address from a representative to his constituents. If the Whigs do not compose a majority of the people of this county, they certainly do a respectable minority; and in rendering an account of his stewardship, it would, we think, best become a representative to have respect for the feelings of those who opposed, as well as those who elected him. To maintain, by temperate argument, the course which he pursued, would be proper and right; but degrading epithets are not arguments, and insinuations of base hypocrisy are no evidence of honorable purpose. By styling the inaugural address of the Governor "a display of federal swaggering folly," does it alter its character? That address has gone forth to the people, and will be judged of by them; and if no better argument can be offered against it, will it not be inferred that it contains some unpalatable truths?

In speaking of the message of the Governor to the General Assembly, the address says, "He recommended a bank to be established with a capital of ten millions, *and all sorts of extravagance*." It is true that the Governor, in conformity to the spirit of the age, adverted to many works of public improvement throughout the state, all of which he thought worthy of the serious consideration of the Legislature, leaving it to the wisdom of that body to select as objects of immediate action such portions of them as might be deemed expedient. Was there any thing objectionable in this? Did it not rather display a praise-worthy spirit; a desire that something should be done for the prosperity, and for the honor and glory of the state? Neither he, nor any one else supposed that all the public works mentioned by him would be undertaken at once.

But it is said he is in favor of a bank with a capital of ten millions. It is well known that banks with large capitals, have been, or are about to be established in most of the states of the Union; and it was the opinion of the Governor that one large bank would be more useful than many small ones, in maintaining a profitable competition, and affording the facilities and benefits expected from such institutions. It was therefore that he proposed that a bank with a capital of ten millions should be established, and that the banks now in existence should compose a portion of the stock. By this means the desired object would be obtained, without greatly increasing the banking capital of the state. In the expediency of such a measure many intelligent men concur; and we have seen no attempt made to show that it would be inexpedient or unwise; certainly no thing of the kind is shown in the address before us.

Rayner's resolutions occupy a considerable space in this address, and we could like to say a few words also in relation to that matter, but we have not room now.

The Standard of last week charges the Hillsborough Recorder with having distorted and misrepresented the incidents attending the Guilford memorial. We are not conscious of having "distorted" or "misrepresented" a single fact in relation to that matter, and shall feel very much obliged to the Standard if he will point out one error in all we have said about it. But the Standard very well knows that the boot is on the other leg, that he himself has distorted and magnified the matter, in the vain hope that he can thereby benefit his party. If Mr. Morehead sinned in presenting the memorial in compliance with what he conceived to be an imperative duty, (protesting as he did at the time against any action being had upon it,) how much more has the Standard sinned in bringing it forward as a great matter in which the Abolitionists had gained important advantages? The Standard seems to blow hot and cold with the same breath. Mr. Morehead is blamed for presenting one memorial, yet after finding himself justified in withdrawing this, because of the great repugnance of the Senate to the reception of such memorials he is blamed for—what, presenting another memorial? Not but for retaining it "in his breeches pocket!" What would the Standard say? It would take no witch to guess, we trow. The stability of our southern institutions is a small matter in his eyes, when compared with the continued ascendancy of his party; and hence he would have been well pleased if Mr. Morehead had acted the part of Mr. Adams, and persisted in forcing the memorials upon the Senate, and still better would he have been pleased if a portion of the Whigs had joined in advocating their reception. Having harped so long on the old saw, "Biddle and the Bank," the Standard finds the subject has become threadbare, and fears that his meshes have become so thin that they will no longer hold game. In this predicament, it would be a very convenient thing for him if he could find a link by which he could connect the Whigs of North-Carolina with the Abolitionists. "What signifies the Bill of Rights," he exclaims—what "the right of petition,"—what the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws!! A Whig has dared to present a memorial from the society of Friends, and though he, and every Whig and Van Buren man in the senate, concurred in passing the matter over without suffering it even to be entered on the journal—being desirous of leaving it where it ought to be left, in silence and forgetfulness, as has been the case with all similar memorials which have preceded it; disregarding all this unanimity of opinion, and this studied silence on both sides, the Standard—the "patriotic" and "prudent" Standard—comes out and heralds to the world the whole matter—or, not the *whole* matter, for he conceals the important fact that *both* parties were unanimous in their approval of the course pursued—but he heralds to the world "a distorted representation," in which the Whigs are represented as "directly the auxiliaries," or "indirectly the shield," of the Abolitionists of the North. Does the Standard think he confers a benefit upon the South, by comforting her enemies with the vain belief that the Whigs are their allies? Surely we need no better evidence of its "blindness," whatever may be said of its "hypocrisy."

If the Standard says, the Hillsborough Recorder "knows, as well as he knows that he is a Hartford Convention Federalist," that our sentence about "hypocritical and blind leaders" was made for the occasion, which we "can produce no proof to sustain," just about as well, Mr. Standard. Whatever may have been our opinion of some of the individuals who composed that Convention, we have never been its advocate or apologist, and we know that we were not a member of it. Whether we have now, or shall hereafter, produce any proof of the "hypocrisy" or "blindness" of the Standard, we shall leave our readers to judge; but we think the matter of the Guilford memorial furnishes evidence of both.

The Standard is "making a great parade of a silly production," purporting to come from the *Honorable* Dr. Duncan of Ohio, in which the speech of Mr. Stanly, (recently published in the Recorder,) is pronounced to be a "falsehood and a fraud, practised on the community," because it purports to be a speech delivered on the floor of Congress, when, he says, it "never was there spoken." Of all men in the world, Dr. Duncan should be the last to make this complaint, and the Standard the last editor to publish it. Have either of them forgotten the long speech paraded before the country last summer, "purporting to have been delivered in the House of Representatives," *no portion* of which was spoken on the floor of Congress? We should have been glad if we could have had a peep at the editor of the Standard while penning his article last week, that we might know whether *any* absurdity could bring a blush upon his cheek. Dr. Duncan himself proves that Mr. Stanly did deliver a speech, which occupied fifteen minutes *or more;* and he has not attempted to show that any thing was published that was not delivered. But we received by last night's mail an article which puts the honorable Doctor completely *hors de combat*. We have not room now to say more. We shall again take up the matter next week, when we think we shall be able to show our readers how much credit should be attached to the statements of Mr. Duncan.

The Standard thinks he makes an exhibition of "Federal inconsistency," by representing the Whigs, a few years ago, as entertaining the opinion that the Abolitionists at the north "were a few weak fanatics and old women, beneath the notice of grave politicians;" and now these same Whigs applaud Henry Clay as a patriot, "because he comes out against the enemies of the South." Does the Standard suppose the Abolition party at the north grew up in a night, like Jonah's gourd? But a very few years ago, the party scarcely had an existence; for a time its numbers were small, and its growth slow; and very recently only has it assumed a threatening aspect. But which of the "Democratic Republican presses" first gave the alarm to the South, and by a continual parade of the matter gave to it a new impetus? We thought it was the United States Telegraph, the organ of the Nullification party. How long is it since that once denounced party has been incorporated into the Republican family? Will the Standard please inform us?

There are many matters and things in the Standard of last week we intended to bring to the notice of our readers; but the space occupied by the report of the Committee of Investigation, and by the address to the citizens of Orange, leaves us no room. We defer them, therefore, to "a more convenient season."

Major General Scott, who has been for some days past in Washington city, left it on Thursday, on his way to the North-eastern frontier, under instructions from the Executive Department of the Government. He took with him, of course, copies of the temporary arrangement concluded between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, in this city.

National Intelligencer.

Upper Canada—Wholesale Condemnation.—We learn through the Montreal Herald of the 31st ult., that one hundred and eighty persons have been sentenced to death by two courts martial—137 at Fort Henry, and 43 at London—the time and place of execution to be left to the Lieut. Governor, and twenty-four of the condemned recommended to the "merciful consideration of the Lieut. Governor." Three persons tried before the court at Fort Henry, and one at London, were acquitted of the offence of which the rest were convicted, that of "having been unlawfully and traitorously in arms against our Lady the Queen."

Albany Argus.

Laconic and to the Purpose.—The gallant British Admiral, Lord Howe, was ordered during the war with France, to proceed against, and if possible, destroy the French fleet off Brest. His instructions from the Admiralty were voluminous, but on the margin, as is usual with such official documents, was written the sum and substance of the whole, viz: "Take, burn and destroy." Lord Howe went upon his enterprise and obeyed his orders not only in spirit but to the very letter; and his reply was couched in the following beautifully brief and mercantile style: "Done 't, as per margin."

Female influence.—Sam slick says: "Though the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way to drive."

To the Freemen of Orange County.

GENTLEMEN:—Having discharged the important trust which you were pleased to commit to us, by selecting us as your representatives, in part, in the last General Assembly, it now becomes our duty, and we esteem it a privilege, to render to you an account of our stewardship. We are sorry that the limits of a circular will not allow us to mention only the most important measures, omitting every thing of a private or local character.

There were thirty-eight public acts and fifty-two private acts passed, and thirty-seven resolutions. Daniel W. Courts was elected Treasurer; William Hill, Secretary of State; and William F. Collins, Comptroller. The Counsellors of State are all of the federal party.

The message of his Excellency the Governor was delivered to the General Assembly soon after it met. He recommends a bank to be established, with a capital of ten millions, and all sorts of extravagance. If the Legislature had undertaken to carry out all his recommendations, before they were completed the state must have created a debt of more than twenty millions of dollars; but be it said to the credit of his own party, they would not go it. He seems to have forgot what he said when first elected, that he was the Governor of the state, and not of a party; whereas you have seen his last message is filled with abuse of the party opposed to him in politics, and certainly one of the most extravagant and high-toned federal documents ever delivered to any state in a free government. It would have better graced a Hartford Convention, than a legislative assembly in a republican state. We hope every man in the state will take pains to see it and read it for themselves. His Excellency's inaugural address may with propriety be styled a display of federal swaggering folly, and abuse of the republican party, and surely it is unworthy the Chief Magistrate of any free state.

We regret to be compelled, in the first place, to state, that but little has been done calculated to benefit the people generally, except the law respecting Common Schools, which is certainly a subject of the greatest importance, and deserving the most careful and serious consideration of all who have at heart the good of society or the prosperity of our beloved country. This subject was referred to the committee on education at an early day of the session, but was not reported upon until near the close of the session, owing, as the committee stated, to the great difficulties of the subject and want of the necessary information. We had begun to fear that the subject would be given the go by, and had actually prepared a bill on the subject ourselves; but before it was introduced the committee reported a bill, which passed the Senate, but was amended in the Commons by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof a bill prepared by gentlemen of that house, which, although not entirely free from objections, we believed was preferable to both the committee's bill and the one finally passed. The Senate, however, would not agree to the amendment. It was just at the close of the session, and a conference committee of both houses produced the bill which became a law. We all supported it as the best we could do. It was that or none. Although we did not approve of its details, we knew a beginning must be made, and we were unwilling to separate without doing something toward the accomplishment of so desirable an object as that of common schools. It will be a subject for the deliberation of the next Legislature, when there will be more time and more light on the subject, and the sense of the people will be better understood.

The Literary Fund at present consists of 1,020,700 dollars in stock of the Bank of the State and of the Bank of Cape Fear; 50,000 dollars in the Roanoke Navigation Company; 32,500 dollars in the Cape Fear Navigation Company; 600,000 dollars in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; and 27,500 dollars cash in the Treasury; making the sum of 1,732,485 dollars. The bank stock is worth the amount subscribed, and yields a good profit; the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation stocks are not worth half the amount subscribed, and consequently yields not more than two or three per cent. It is difficult to estimate the value of the Rail Road stock till the road is completed. To these may be added 2,800 dollars, the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors; 1 200 dollars, the tax on auctioneers; and about 5000 dollars from entries of vacant lands. There are some other sources which may yield an income to this fund, but they are not to be relied upon. It is estimated that the annual income of this fund is now about 75,000 dollars, and that in two years from this time it will be about 125,000 dollars. If the state was laid off in school districts six miles square, the fund would furnish from 100 to 125 dollars to each district by the year 1840, without taking any part of the principal of the fund.

An act re-enacting the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road was passed. It provides that the state shall subscribe three-fifths of the capital stock: said capital stock not to exceed 1,250,000 dollars. It appropriates to that object the moneys arising from the sales of the Cherokee lands, and authorizes the balance to be borrowed in Europe. We opposed this, in the first place, because we believed it would be an unprofitable investment for the state; and secondly, because we disliked saddling a large debt on the state which our children may not be able to pay. But most of all we disliked to see the bonds of the sovereign state of North Carolina sold to an English banker or to any other noble of Europe. Experience has shown Rail Road stock not to be so profitable as it has been supposed and represented to be. We believe no Rail Road stock has or can be sold for less than 25 per cent. discount, at any rate not in this state. How, then, is the interest on this loan to be paid? If Rail Road stock is so profitable as some have pretended, why cannot three-fifths be raised by individuals? There never has been any difficulty in obtaining bank stock by individual subscription.

Another bill was passed, giving the credit of the state to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to enable them to borrow 500,000 dollars. This bill, as it passed its first and second readings in the Senate, gave to the state no indemnity but the stock of the company. We succeeded, however, on the third reading, in amending it so as to make the personal property of the stockholders liable believing that the company, as principal in the debt, should be bound in their private as well as corporate capacity, before the property of the people was mortgaged for money which they could have no hand in managing. With this additional security, perhaps, the state may not sustain loss by its securityship.

A resolution was passed, authorizing the payment of the fourth instalment of the state's subscription to the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road Company, before it became due according to the terms upon which it was subscribed. The act authorizing this subscription, requires individual stockholders to pay their subscriptions before the state; but this resolution authorises the state's subscription to be paid before individuals pay up theirs. This we were opposed to.

The Legislature was again called upon to appropriate more money toward the building of the Capitol. The sum appropriated in 1836 had been exhausted, and 30,300 dollars borrowed from the banks previous to the meeting of the Legislature. The sum borrowed was ordered to be paid, and $75,000 dollars appropriated, making the sum appropriated by the last session 105,300 dollars.

A committee was appointed early in the session, to investigate the accounts and report in what manner the appropriations heretofore made had been expended. The committee reported, that during a part of the time the accounts had been badly kept, and it appeared that there was the sum of 1,117 dollars of which no account can be given, and was reported as a deficit. There was a further sum of 499 dollars for which no vouchers could be produced, although, in the opinion of the committee, it had been expended, and the receipts had been lost or mislaid. It seems that the commissioners appointed a disbursing officer, who was intemperate at times, and is irresponsible.

The building, in style and durability combined, is perhaps not surpassed by any in the United States. It is supposed that the present appropriation will complete it. The Superintendant has pledged himself that it will; we wish it may. The state has, with the last appropriation, already spent more than half a million of dollars for a building at the seat of government, which perhaps four-fifths of the people will never see. The interest on this sum would amount to 30,318 dollars every year. Now as the house will only be used for six or eight weeks every two years, the cost to the state for a house to accommodate the Legislature each session will be 60,636 dollars; which is certainly very extravagant. It is very certain that the people have been miserably imposed upon in this matter.

There were bills before the Legislature to divide six or seven counties, all of which passed the Commons. The basis of representation in that branch of the Legislature being population, which gave to the west the ascendancy; but in the Senate, where the basis is taxation, the east had the majority, and they were all lost but one. This fact shows conclusively that the old sectional feeling still governs to a great extent in our legislative councils. The division of Orange county was lost in the Senate by four votes. It was understood last summer when we were before the people, that we were pledged to support a division unless instructed to the contrary. In the absence of such instructions we have redeemed our pledges by endeavoring to pass it.

Amongst the important and most exciting subjects that we were called upon to act, were the caucus resolutions, commonly called Rayner's resolutions; which were got up in secret caucuses after many sleepless nights, with the aid of ex-Senators and ex-Governors, &c. These resolutions, after being concocted and passed in their night caucuses, were introduced in the Legislature, with their party pledged not to vote for the resolutions alone, but to go against any amendment, right or wrong. These resolutions were not calculated, nor is it believed that they were intended, to do any good; but to force our Senators to resign, (without the candor on the part of their supporters to avow it,) to make room for disappointed aspirants to office.

These resolutions condemn the expunging from the journals of the United States Senate the censure passed by that body on General Jackson for his devotion to the interest of the country in resisting a moneyed corporation which threatened to undermine our republican government and subvert the liberties of the people. This subject was clearly before the people in 1834, and they were made fully acquainted with the whole matter. The result was, a majority in favor of the measure. General Jackson was again elected, and resolutions were introduced in the Legislature instructing our senators to vote for the expunging resolution, which brought the matter again before the people, who sustained these resolutions. Our Senators having been elected by the Legislature when this matter had been discussed for several years before the people, were bound to vote for the expunging resolution, as a majority, not only of the Legislature but also of the people, were clearly in its favor, and we think it cannot now be a legitimate subject of legislation, especially since the people were not apprised before the last election that it would be brought before the Legislature.

The resolution condemning the Constitutional or Independent Treasury bill, is no more than we expected from the bank party, who have been fattening on the public money and using it for party purposes. It could not be expected that those who believe the banks entitled to the people's money to speculate on, would part from such a source of profit without a struggle.

The Public Lands. This is a subject not entirely free from difficulty, and one upon which men may, and honestly do differ, without regard to their politics. We certainly are unwilling to see the public domain granted away, otherwise than as shall inure to the joint advantage of all the states, whose common property it is. We certainly would be amongst the last to give up the interest of North Carolina in the public lands. We go for the interest of the state in every sense of the word, with an eye strictly to economy.

These resolutions also condemn the administration for what they term a "wasteful and profligate expenditure of the public money." This reminds us of the old adage of "Satan reproving sin." It is a well known fact that the friends of these resolutions, as a party, have been distinguished, both in Congress and our State Legislature, for voting for the most extravagant expenditure of the public money.

These resolutions further assert, that the power and patronage of the Executive Department of the Federal Government has increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished; while the very party who voted for these resolutions are in favor of a great National Bank, whereby that patronage and power will be increased. If Clay, Webster or Harrison be elected to the Presidency, they will endeavor to increase it.

It will be seen that the bank subject was not embraced in these resolutions, although it is their favorite. It was avoided, no doubt, for the express purpose of preventing the people from detecting them in their designs. The resolutions are intended to embarrass or compel our Senators to resign, although they refused to put them in the form of instructions, or to insert the word instruct, which was offered as an amendment and voted down by the federal Whigs. Our Senators wrote to the Legislature respectfully asking it whether they were to understand the resolutions as instructions. They refused to say to them what they meant. Several other amendments were offered, among them a resolution approving the course of our Senators in Congress on abolition, which, strange to tell, was voted down by every federal whig in the Legislature.

Various other subjects were acted on of less importance, which we are compelled to omit for want of room, our limits not permitting us to go more into detail.

In the discharge of the trust reposed in us we claim to have acted with an honest zeal for your interest and general welfare. If we have committed error, it was in judgment, not in intention. If our course should meet with your approbation, we shall be fully compensated for any sacrifices we may have made, and our highest political ambition will be gratified.

J. ALLISON,
HERBERT SIMS,
JNO. STOCKARD,
BENJ. TROLINGER.

Orange County, March 5, 1839.

"*Counting Chickens,*" *&c.*—A recent writer on the subject of the probable increase of the population of the United States, comes to this conclusion,—that in 1840, we shall have a population of, at least, 17,153,338; in 1850, a population of 22,871,110; in 1860, that of 30,494 880; in 1870, that of 40,659,840; and 1880, that of 54,213,420. This, to be sure, is counting up pretty well,—but it is all very probable, if the Union and the world holds together till that period.

DIED,

In Chapel Hill, on Sunday morning last, very suddenly, of apoplexy, JOHN W. McGHEE, esq.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Thursday,	6 16	5 44	
8 Friday,	6 14	5 46	
9 Saturday,	6 13	5 47	
10 Sunday,	6 12	5 48	
11 Monday,	6 11	5 49	
12 Tuesday,	6 10	5 50	
13 Wednesday	6 9	5 51	Last Quarter 10 morn New Moon 6 56 morn First Quar. 9 6 morn Full Moon 1 after

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Attention!

THE Hillsborough Company of Militia are hereby ordered to attend at the court house, on Saturday the 13th of April next, at 11 o'clock, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the captain,

CHARLES S. WARREN, o. s.

March 4. 6t—

From the Knickerbocker.

TIME STILL MOVES ON.

Time still moves on with noiseless pace,
And we are loiterers by the way;
Few win, and many lose the race,
For which they struggle, day by day:
And even when the goal is gained,
How seldom worth the toil it seems;
How lightly valued, when obtained,
The prize that flattering hope esteems!

Submissive to the winds of chance,
We toss on life's inconstant sea;
This billow may our bark advance,
And that may leave us on the lee:
This coast, which raises fair to view,
May thick be set with rocky mail;
And that, which beetles o'er the blue,
Be safest for the shatter'd sail.

The cloud that, like a little hand,
Slow lingers when the morning shines,
Expands its volume o'er the land,
Dark as a forest-sea of pines;
While that which casts a vapory screen,
Before the azure realm of day,
Rolls upward from the lowland scene,
And from the mountain tops away.

Oh, fond deceit! to think the flight
Of time will lead to pleasures strange,
And ever bring some new delight
To minds that strive and sigh for change.
Within ourselves the secret lies,
Let reasons vary as they will;
Our hearts would murmur, though our skies
Were bright as those of Eden still.

From the Common School Almanack

WHAT HAVE I TO DO WITH COMMON SCHOOLS?

In presenting the claims of common schools to individuals, it is not unfrequently the case that language like the following assail your ears: "What have I to do with common schools? I have been to school all I shall go. I have no children, why should I be interested in the common schools?" To such I would say, though you may not have children, yet common philanthropy should make you interested in their support. What! are not interested in your country's freedom and prosperity? Care you not whether knowledge and intelligence, virtue or vice, spread through the United States? Or, instead of these, that ignorance and vice and superstition prevail? Say not, then, that you feel no interest in the common schools. They are your country's safeguard, your neighbor's only barrier to ignorance and crime. Come out then, like a genuine patriot, and give to these schools your hearty, generous support. Upon them depends the nation's prosperity. Without them, the people must suffer all the ills that general ignorance is heir to. The safety of your property and life lies in the virtue and intelligence of those around you,

These humble institutions, standing upon every acre of our land, and scattering light in every direction, are the guardians of our freedom, and the strength of the country. From every one of our eighty thousand school houses in this republic, there goes forth a stream of light that falls upon, cheers, and improves every farm, workshoop, and family hearth in the country. The school house is the former and nourisher of the mind in the district. It is the place where the farmer, the mechanic and the mothers receive their education. The school houses of this state (New York,) have given us our prosperity, our enterprize, and our controlling station among the states. They have made it the "Empire State;" for what are natural facilities unless there is mind to take hold on them? Blow out the light of these institutions, let darkness rest upon these buildings, and we would soon grope our way to the savage state. Shut the door of the school house, and agriculture is forgotten, manufactures cease and commerce stops. Strike from existence those intellectual fountains, which are daily pouring light and liberty over the land, and all is night—the darkness of midnight and barbarism.

Friends of education! to neglect these schools is as criminal, and shows the same want of patriotism and philanthropy, as to destroy them. Have you thought of this?

A new way of curing Intemperance. The tailor's wife got a goin as bad as any on 'em; but Snivel's pooty much brok her on it. Ye see he put a metic in't. She was upon gin then. So she went to Merrick's shop, and told him his gin didn't agree with her, and got some brandy. Snivel watched her motions, and she'd no sooner got into the house, than, unbeknown to her, he put a metic into that. So she went to Merrick agin, and told him his brandy served her jest as bad as the gin did. So she got a little Jimaky; and 'twasn't in the house half an hour afore Snivel had a metic in that too. She got, that way, to think sperret wasn't jest the thing for her stomach, but she never suspected the least thing about the metic. About a month arter, a dozen wimmin, may be more, kim to spend the arternoon at Miss Snivel's house. So ye see, as she had the good stuff by her, and couldn't make no use on't herself on account of her tiklar weak stomach, and as most on 'em was ailin somehow, and took a leetle now and then, as a medicen, she treated 'em all, and was as liberal with it as if 'twas o' no more vally than rain water. Some on 'em took gin, and some on 'em took brandy, and some on 'em took Jimaky; but it didn't make a mite o' differ which 'twas they took. It sot 'em a chatterin like all possessed for about half an hour. Then one arter another, they began to feel a leetle equally; at last they got agoin, every one on 'em. Sich a time Snivel says he never heer'd tell on. He was a workin in his shop at the beginnin o'nt. So, when he heer'd the first noise, he peeped through the key-hole, and he said he thought he should 'a died a laughing. So he ran back into the shop, for fear they should suspect somthin, and he fell to work cuttin out a pair o' rigimental smalls for Gineral Tweezer; but he laughed so, that he spoilt the breeches, and cut 'em by mistake, arter Parson Dearin's measure, so that the jineral could'nt 'a got into 'em at no rate arter they was made up; and bein of a bright yaller, they wouldn't 'a bin the thing for a minister no how. So, ye see, 'twas a totle loss. But the eend o' the joke wasn't like to come out so pleasant. Several on 'em had a narrer squeak on it, and old Miss Hawks een a'most wrenched herself to death. But the best o' the hull I'm agoin to tell ye. Not a soul on 'em ever suspected the least trick; and Merrick got sich a bad name for sellin liquor that wasn't ginivine, that he lost a'most all his custom in our town arter that. Snivel got confoundedly scart, for, arter a while, he tho't 'twas sich a good story he couldn't keep it to himself no how; so he told it round to one and another, and at last it got to Squire Pronk's ears, and the squire told Snivel, that if old Miss Hawks, who was ailin a long spell, should happen to pop off afore the year was out, 'twould be manslarter, as sure as fate. Howsomesever, the old woman's a livin yet; but she han't taken a drop sence that day. A number on 'em hasn't. So good's come out on't arter all. reckon there's a good many folks, that don't like the name o' takin sperret, now the Temperance Society has got sich head way, and yet they like a drop well enough to; so I reckon they gets ailin, and sends for the doctor a purpose."

A profitable business.—A northern editor speaks of a man who has made fifteen hundred dollars by *minding his own business*, and five hundred more by *letting other people's alone*, all within a year. As this profitable line is not overstocked, we hope to see many embark in it, and compete with the person alluded to. *Newbern Spec.*

"*Won't you Lick Me?*"—"Boo—oo—oo—oo—father, don't lick me, will you?" said a little urchin one day, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor.

"What's the matter with you, sir?"

"O, don't lick me, father!"

"Come along here, what have you been doing?"

"I broke that old broken saucer—"

"Come here to me!"

"I'm 'fraid you'll lick me," said the boy, trembling and shaking.

"Come here, I tell you."

"Won't you lick me?"

"No."

"Will you swear you won't?"

"Yes."

"Then I won't come, father; for parson Allwoods says, he that will swear will *lie*. *Sat. Courier.*

Wellerisms.—"I don't stand in need of your services," as the niggar said to the curling tongs.

"You are always welcome to my table," as the farmer said to the turkey, ven he cut off his head.

"Rents are enormous," as the loafer said ven he looked at his breeches.

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having been duly qualified as the administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, of John Penn, deceased, will, in pursuance of the provisions of said will, offer for sale, at public auction, at Chapel Hill, on Thursday the 28th day of this present month,

Thirty-one Valuable Negroes,

Men, Women, and Children. The sale will be continued until all are sold. The terms are, six months credit, purchasers giving bond and good security.

N. J. KING, *Adm'r. &c.*

March 1. 59—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the February term of Orange County Court, 1839, been qualified as Administrator on the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and produce their accounts duly authenticated, as required by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, as no longer indulgence can be given

W. H. THOMPSON, *Adm'r.*

February 26. 59—

Strays.

TAKEN up by John C. Douglas, living on the Oxford Road, about seven miles from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 9th inst. one SOW and five SHOATS, marked as follows, viz. one spotted Sow, with a slit in each ear, one Shoat marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear and over bit in the left, and four Shoats unmarked - valued at eight dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

February 13 57—3w

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 21. 55—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, I shall offer for sale Philis, A NEGRO WOMAN, at the store of Samuel N. Tate, on the 18th instant.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee.*

March 1. 59—2w

WANTED,

A FIRST rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

☞ Apply to the subscriber, living six miles north of M'Cuistin, Trolinger & Co.'s Cotton Factory.

WILLEY MURRAY.

February 20. 58—

HILLSBOROUGH Female Academy.

THE undersigned Trustees of the Hillsborough Female Academy, have the pleasure to announce to Parents and Guardians, that the exercises of this institution commenced on the 24th January, for the present session, under the charge of its efficient and accomplished principal, Miss Maria L. Spear. The services of this lady for several years past, have been such as to meet the highest expectations of the Trustees, and to deserve for this Academy as great a portion of public patronage as has been extended to any similar institution in the state.

Miss Spear has associated with herself in the task of instruction, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, whose talents and skill in the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting have been fully tested and are of the highest order.

A gentleman who is a native of France and every way qualified, will give lessons in the French Language to such as may desire it.

The Trustees can with confidence recommend this Seminary to all who wish their daughters and wards to become scholars, and to have their morals anxiously guarded and their manners properly formed; the personal accomplishments and moral culture of the students being no less objects of attention on the part of the Teachers, than their improvement in Literature.

The studies of each class are as follows, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy. Dictation and Composition, constitute the studies of the first and second classes; the same branches of learning, with the exception of the five last named, form the studies of the third class and the fourth class, which is the lowest in the school, study Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic, as the progress of the scholar justifies.

TERMS OF TUITION.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music, on the Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
WILLIAM CAIN,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.,
P. H. MANGUM,
HUGH WADDELL,
NATHAN HOOKER,
STEPHEN MOORE, } TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks.

February 13. 57—

JOURNAL OF THE American Silk Society, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States

Under the latter resolution the subscribe has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture, Horticulture*, and *Rural* and *Domestic Economy*. Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form Each number will contain thirty two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS

Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839 58—

ORANGE HOTEL. Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 43—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions, the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAME THOMSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22 51

Mantua Making.

THE subscriber having located herself in Hillsborough, respectfully informs the ladies of this place and its vicinity, that she is prepared to execute any kind of work in her line in the latest and most fashionable style. Her residence is at the Union Hotel.

ANN JOHNSON.

February 6. 56

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence need be expected.

WM. DUSKIN, *Ex'r.*

February 6 56—3wp

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 54—

CHINA, Glass & Queensware.

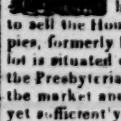
JAMES A. TAYLOR, *No. 79, Water Street,*

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

New York, January 8. 54—

House and Lot *For Sale---in Hillsborough.*



THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story Framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED ☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a bound boy by the name of HIRAM PARKS. He is about nineteen years old, moderately well grown, spare built, and pale countenance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered, nor expenses paid. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may

W. BRANNOCK.

January 30. 55—

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate travellers in a comfortable manner

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 98—

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 53—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12 21—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, a merit he patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. Cave & Holland, Hillsborough
Nov. 5 45—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.